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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

by their emigration, although in most instances not contemplating to do so, and how can we abolish the resultant evil of adulterous practices, bigamy, fraudulently secured divorces?

As to the last question, we strongly recommend the adoption of the excellent provision of the Uniform Divorce Act referred to before and more strictness and control in issuing marriage licenses.

Eliminating the great difficulties facing us in the way of federal legislature by enacting a special act, and also the handicap in prevailing upon state legislatures to act on this matter separately, the most feasible way to solve the problem would be by amending the statute on immigration, or the White Slave Act. If Congress would attach an amendment to either of these statutes whereby a foreign subject would be deported if during his first five years of residence in the United States (or until he becomes naturalized), he having a family abroad, commits adultery or bigamy, or deserts his minor children and abandons his wife without supporting them according to their station of life and without due cause, the prevailing evil would be remedied effectively. If such acts would be regarded as immoral acts involving moral turpitude, the depositions, or duly authenticated official documents coming through official channels would be regarded as sufficient evidence establishing such acts, the relief sought for by a great many non-resident wives and children, the prevention of immorality, and the saving of morals of foreign communities would be entirely obtained thereby.

HUGO E. VARGA, of the Cleveland, Ohio, Bar.

The Bulletin from the Office of Juvenile Protection in Belgium.—*Bulletin de l'Office de la Protection de l'Enfance. Royaume de Belgique.* (Bruxelles, Lacier, Editeur.) Numbers 1 and 2 of the first volume (Oct., 1912, Jan., 1913) of this year of the Belgian official administration of the juvenile court and its auxiliaries are devoted chiefly to discussions of the principles of the new law, to texts of the law and regulations for making it effective. The meeting of the royal commission of patronage, held September 29, 1912, was the occasion for discourses by M. Carton de Wiart, minister of justice, Professor A. Prins, president of the Commission, and M. Maus, general director in the Ministry of Justice. These addresses were luminous, eloquent and competent interpretations of the fundamental principles and ideals of modern treatment of juvenile offenders; they are new, for they indicate quite clearly the abandonment of the merely retributory notions of justice and the acceptance of a rational policy of social protection, with the educational purpose dominant in methods. C. R. H.

The American Academy of Medicine.—The 38th annual meeting of this distinguished Academy was held in Minneapolis on June 13, 14, and 15. On Saturday, the 14th, a notable program was presented, setting forth the bases of crime from many angles. Following is the list of authors. Some of these papers were read by title only, but all will eventually be published in the Bulletin of the Academy and elsewhere:

1. "Crime as Viewed by an Anthropologist." Prof. Albert E. Jenks, Professor of Anthropology, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
2. "The Relation of the Somatic to the Psychic Defects in the Subnormal." Mr. David C. Peyton, General Superintendent, Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.